planted pears and other fruit trees, and have succeed admirably. I find no difficulty in growing anything that I wish. My grapes are doing very well, and so are all small fruits, particularly the Lawton blackberry. My potatoes have done well on the secub oak land, cleared in the February before planting the crop. Clover grows beautifully, and so do all kinds of grass. As soon as the oak roots are rotten I use the subscul plow. In plowing out the roots, I use a large plow, that runs near a feet and a half deep. My great object has been to show that a woman can live upon a farm and conduct her own affairs, and that these cheap lands of Long Island offer good, healthy situations for making confortable homes. She thought that some of the feeble women of the city might improve their health by just such a course as she is pursuing.

The Baker Apple.—Solon Rounson presented trainings of the Relear works and a very handware real states.

The Baker Apple.-Solon Rousson presented specimens of the Baker spple, a very handsome red fruit, highly aromatic, and something like the Bali win apple in size and color. Mr. Robinson stated win apple in size and coor. It is that it was one of the best apples for all purposes that he was acquainted with, being good to eat out of had and good to cook. It is remarkably good when bakel, and is universally estermed where knowe, which is only in a little circle near where it originated, in

only in a little circle heat.

Ridgefield, Corn.

The Next Meeling.—Several interesting questions

at the next meeting. were adopted for discussion at the next meeting.

MR. MARSH ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Marsh gave his lecture of Monday to Syno nyms. He exposed the absurdity of Webster's definition of synonym, and gave as his own, " a word iden tical in meaning, of the same grammatical construction, and belonging to the same language." It had been depied, he said, that words could be synonyms, but the unpleasant effect of repetition required something of this kind. In the foundation of synonyme the condition of a people was expressed. The wealthy Englishman used gold as a synonym for money; the Frenchman, argent, silver, and the poorer Roman, es. brass. So a poetic dialect was formed from the poetic qualities of things. The sword was called a brand, from its flashing, and a blade from its cetting. Of the larguage peculiar to religion, some words were of na tive origin, and had lost their ordinary organization and others had been imported by the teachers who brought the faith. The poetic disject led to many synonyms. In Icelandic there were 150 synonyms for sword, and in Arabic nearly as many. A language which, like the English, borrowed its words from many languages, would obtain synonyms in that way. So we had sphere from the Greek, and globe from the Latin, and they were precisely identical. The word orb, now synonymous with them, was originally a circle, then a disc, in which sense it was applied to the heavenly bodies. When it was discovered that they were globular, the word was still applied to them. All there were synonymous with ball. But not in the Icelandic, Gothic, or Anglo-Saxon, was there any word for the abstract idea of sphericity. When Sporro Sturleson, in his translations into Ice landic, and King Alfred, in his into the Anglo-Saxon came to orbis terrarum, they were obliged to employ words denoting circumference. The difference of t of words of the same signification gave rise to cuphe misms. The composite structure of English gave it a greater number of cuphemisms than almost any other language. But nearly all languages were now as De Quincey and French had noticed, trying to clear themselves of these, as well as other superfluous notices of expression. Mr. March noted the use of Yea and Nay and Yes and No; Yes and Nay being used in reply to an affirmative question, and Yes and No in reply to a negative question, from the time of Wickliffe down to the middle of the 16th century, when, Yea and Ney were assigned to the sacred dialect. This peculiarity might not have been discovered, had not Ser Thoma-More consured Tyndal for his neglect of it. Mr Marsh said that the English needed another word for one of the uses of or. In the sentence, "Give me your "paper, or your manuscript," it was not certain whether the paper and the manuscript were the same

could not compare with the many excellent works in other ianguages. THE RUINS OF UTICA.

or different things. There was a remarkable distinct

tion between sith and sithence, from the middle of the

16th century, until since took the place of both. Such

was then used for the consequence, and sithence for

acter of mind which characterized the fath-

ers of the Revolution In the English Bible

of 1611, this was observed only in the book of

Jeremiah, everywhere else since it was. About

the beginning of the seventeenth century there

were important authors, who, in their doubt, did no

use either of the words. The general tendency of the

language was toward the discrimination of logical

shades of thought, and the rejection of needless sub-

tleties in the designation of material things. The ve-

cabulary of the field and the kitchen grew poor, a

the intellect became more reflued. The word fetch

which included the idea of going for and bringing, was

going out of use, and it was possible that the distinc-

tion between bring and carry was not great enough

to secure their separate existence. Of books on

synenyms, he thought Whately's little manual goo

so far as it went. Crabbe's great ignorance

Etymology had led him into many errors, and his book

reason for that; it originated in the subtle

overce in time. There was no etymologica

From The Malta Times. The following very graphic and interesting particulars regarding the rules of the once celebrated Carthagenian City of Utica, have been sent to us for publication by an officer who was lately dispatched by the Admiralty to that spot, in command of her Majesty's steamer Harpy, in order to assist the Rev. Nathan Davis, who has been for some time past carrying on excavations on the site of ancient Chartbage for the British Museum;

"The exervations at Carthage were commenced that gentleman has already found, and is likely to find on this spot, and among the rains of the towns in the vicinity, will soon bring to light, if continued, relies of great interest that have lain buried under the dust of centuries. Carthage hains the capital of African contaries. Carthage being the capital of Afr ca for a considerable length of time, and the riches ca for a considerable length of time, and the riches it once contained far surpassing any other town at that period, from its having become the commercial depot for the produce of Europe, as well as the more distant nations of Asia, we cannot be surprised that it soon became Rome's mighty rival, and the well-known words, "Proptersa coreco Carthagiaem esse delendam," which were first used by one of their principal orators (Cato) after his return from his embassy to Carthago, were words not allowed to drop until it was completely destroyed.

words not allowed to drop until it was completely de-stroyed.

"On account of its having been sacked and laid in ruins three different times, and the remains taken over to embellish Rome and other cities in Italy for years afterward, it cannot be expected that much is to be discovered on the site of Carthage at the present day. We must, therefore, look to other cities in the neigh-borhood that were standing at the time of Carthage, and lasted in all their splender for some centuries after-ward.

The principal one of these was Utica, and which "The principal one of these was Utica, and which rivaled Carthage in its buildings and importance, and, from the remains now standing, much may be expected to be found if an organized party was left here for some months. The town itself was more compact, and did not stretch over such an extent as Carthage, the walls of which were supposed to have covered thirty miles of ground. In order that this place and others might be inspected, her Majesty's ship Harpy was sent down in May last for this purpose. The rains of Ltica, now called Boo shater, are situated about nine miles in a direct line to the south-west of the town of Farira, and can easily be recognized by two little marabets frombs of Mobammedan saints), on the crest of the hights, which can be seen in clear weather from of the hights, which can be seen in clear weather from

count given by Sir Greaville Temple, we must go back to 1150 before the Christian era, when it was com-menced by a colony of Syriens, which was 285 years before Carthage, and 25 years after the destruction

of Troy. "At that time it must have been well situate for a settlement, both commercially and politically, as the say then came to it, and formed a good harbor for their galleys. At present the sea does not come up to within seven miles of it, owing to the gradual deposits from the neighboring bills. Utics stood many sleges withthe neighboring bills. Utica stood inary sieges without being destroyed, and among others by Scipic, In
204 B. C., who attacked it by sea and lend without
being able to overpower it. After the fall of Carthage
in 146 B. C., this town was made the capital of the
Roman possessions in Africa, and after the former was
the largest city in this part of the world. The town
is better known on account of the great Republican
Cato, who in 40 B. C., after having been defeated and
unable to excepe from Casar, put an end to his days
within its walls.

within its walls.

"The ruins now occupy a long strip of land surrounded by marshy ground, the land on the west rising to a considerable elevation, and sinking gradually down until it mingles with the plain. Here must formerly have been a cape, and the land adjoining it would have formed an island, as it falls down to the same have formed an island, as it talls down to the same level inside of it, and is now marsby ground. At this point there is a hot mineral spring, which bubbles up under the shade of a date tree. The tortoises, which abound here, are so tame that as soon as any one makes his appearance they come trotting up over the stones from the reeds and lift their heads up as in the next of begging, and will take any biscuit or other food out of one's hand, and will not leave again until they find out that there is nothing more to be got; in all other places where the water is cold and stagasht, these animals immediately they see anybody, pop their ads under the water and disappear.
"About half a mile from this on the north side there

is another piece of land, which by its present appearance was most probably surrounded by water, and by the large blocks of masoury still standing, which may be seen many miles off, was, in all likelihood, the arsenal, and would have been well situate for the Cothon, as on the incide there would have been a good shelter for their men-of-war. We observed on the shelter for their men-of-war. We observed on the shelter for their men-of-war. We observed on the surrounding ground, overlooking this, a large semi-circular building, which from its form was first taken for a theater, but by its position was probably used for public seats, as from this place the inhabitants would have commanded a good view, and in the foreground have their vessels and arsenal. On the slope of the hill, on all sides, there are ramains of buildings, and by the appearance of them must formerly have been a thickly populated town, and by the quantities of choice marbles lying about in all directions, must have contained buildings of great value. The principal ones still to be seen above the ground are the amphitheater, cisterns, aqueduct, theater, and arches, which were once triumphal, or formed the gates of the town.

town.
"The aqueduct ran in the direction of the western "The aqueduct ran in the direction of the west hights, but I lost sight of it about half a mile from the cisterns, where the land rises to a higher incination; probably it was continued underground. This must have been a solid structure, and the coment, or the install in grand side, which formed the watercourse, is still ic good

preservation.
"The amphitheater is not built above the surface. but excavated in the soil. Its length on the summ measures 320 feet, and might have been filled wi water from the aqueduct or the cist-rn, and there seems to have been a subterracean drain led from here down to the low ground by the arsenal, which might have been used as a common sewer, as well as for emptying the amphitheater, for which latter use it would have been very beneficial in keeping it clean would have been very beneficial in keeping it clean and in good order. On asking the Arabs if they had ever been up it, they said no, as there was a door with swords apread in all directions, to prevent any iegress. The cisterns are six in number, only 86 feet from the emphtheater. They are essel 135 feet long, by 19 feet 7 inches in breadth and 17 feet in hight, and probably mere, as the ground is being continually filled up; they all communicate with each other by little arches placed shout half their length; they are well built, with arched roofs, and some of them are still very perfect. The only use now made of them is for a shelter for cattle and horses out of the sun or in bad weather.

ad weather.
"On one side of these cisterns is the present "On one sits of these cis'erns is the present vasce of Boo-shater, consisting of a few miserable mud hate, inhabited by some half-clothed Moors, who exist by cultivating a few patches of land with corn, and tending some flocks of cattle and sheep—a strong contrast with the magnificent buildings and riches this place once contained, which for a length of time have falled that a strong course of pulsa, and their owners long since gone into a mass of ruins, and their owners long since gon

"Between the amphitheatre and the marabets is a hollow way. Round these tombs of their saints there is a modern Mahemmedam burial-ground, spread over the slope of the hill, which would have prevented us exervating much in this direction. A little distance the slops of the hill, which would have prevented us excavating much in this direction. A little distance beyond this stood the citadel, defended by a dirch to the west, and rendered strong on the other sides by their great steepness. From this spot there was a very extensive view, the land immediately around being a plain formed by the alluvial deposit from the neighboring hills, and in the distance, at the foot of a hilly range, Parto Farina, and further eastward the Island of Zambra, as well as the shores on each side of the Gulf of Tunis. The buildings on the side of Castlinge are also visible from here, and beyond, the high lane of Zowan and Jebel Recess. During the Sunday the high lane of Zowan and Jebel Recess. During the Summer the black tents of the Bedouins are seen dot-

ed about in all directions.
"Below the citsdel, toward the north-east, must have been the principal part of the town, particularly on the island, by the numerous remains of edifices and broken co'unus of marble and granitelying on the surface. On the lower ground are the ruin, of a thea ter, and a short distance from it a triumphal arch, as it appears, and further to the south-east ruins of some considerable buildings.

The arch seems to have been built in the same way

as the arches of Titus and Vespasian at Rome will large central arch and a smaller one at each side. I was buried within two feet, of the keystone and large central arch and a smaller one at each side. This was buried within two feet of the keystone, and on a level with the plain, and I therefore thought that by digging down to the foundation it would at once show the difference of the level the town once had, and the hight now above the sea. This was accordingly tried; but we came upon water within three feet of the surface, and as it continued occing in as we descended, and not having any pumps to get rid of it, we were obliged to abandon it.

seended, and not having any pumps to get rid of it, we were obliged to abandon it.

"The Necropolis was on the high ground about 290 yards to the westward of the cisterns, and we had not time to excavase about it; but we secretained from the Moors that jars and bones were found in large quantities a short distance in the ground. To the westward of this, again, was a large hollow, which might have formerly been used for races, &c. We were en ployed in excavating on these ruins only three weeks, and therefore had not sufficient time for making many important discoveries; but we were probably the first party on this spot for the purpose of antiquarian research, although trenches had been opened in some places for procuring stones and marble for building.

"On the island we first commenced upon where

opened in some places for procuring stones and marble for building.

"On the island we first commenced upon where broken columns lie scattered about in all directions, which appeared to have been formerly highly polished. We soon came upon marble heafs, some in good preservation, richly ornamented curnices, altars, in-scriptions, coins, tiga, A.o.

preservation, richly ornamented curnices, altars, inscriptions, coins, rings, &c.

"On the slope of a hill below the citadel we came upon the floor of a house that contained several magnificent mosaic pavements, one large room, measuring 27 feet by 24, with a very classic design of different colored marbles, and by continuing along we came upon an alcove covered with 11 wild animals surrounded by a net, each end being hauled in by two men in curiously shaped boats. This one was taken upon arising and sent home with savaral others, to the

men in curiously shaped boats. This one was taken up entire, and sent home with several others to the British Museum in her Majerty's ship Supply.

"This ancient site is far removed from any town, the nearest being Farina, and few people ever visit this spot, except it may occassionally be a wantering Bedouin, or Moor, riding with his produce along a narrow pathway leading through the ruins on the road to Catthage or Tunis. But how changed is the scene to what it was twenty centuries ago! The splendor of the temples, and the riches of the Carthagenians have been succeeded by ruins and shapeless. spiender of the temples, and the riches of the Cartha-genians have been succeeded by rains and shapeless masses of masory. The luxury and civilization of this once mighty nation, that partly ruled from this same spot the destinies of the world, have now given place to the wretchedness and superstitions of a few half-barbarous Moors.

FIRES.

FIRE IN RIDGE STREET-SIXTEEN HORSES SUFFOCATED.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the small brick building No. 57 Ridge street; lower part occupied by William Cullen as a cooper shop; upper part by a Mr. Ramsbottom as a orage for paint pots, paints, &c. The fire is said to have originated in the cooper shop, and in consequence of the inflammable nature of the material about the premises the flames spread rapidly and extended to three buildings in the rear of Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Ridge street, occupied by Samuel Phillips, manure dealer, as stables. The cooper shop and stables were entirely destroyed, and the rear windows of buildings Nos. St and 90 Attorney street were burned out, the latter mentioned premises sustaining otherwise but trifling damage. The occupants were greatly alarmed, and many of them, gathering up a few of the r most valua-ble articles, fled into the street. There were sixteen hereco owned by Mr. Phillips in the stables at the time,

but in consequence of the rapidity with which the fire | through the play he wouldn't give me say peace about out in consequence of the rapidity with which the fire spread all attempts at recening them proved unavailing, and the annuals were either horned to 202th or sufficeated by the smoke. Mr. Phillips estimates halos on horses at \$1,500. He owned the stable in the tear of No. 59, and estimates his loss thereon and on harness and feed at \$1,000. Issured for \$500 in the Rutgers Insurance Co. The buildings and stables No. 55 and 57 were owned by Joseph Washburn. Loss \$500. Insured. The buildings on Attorney Loss \$500. Insured. The buildings on Attorney street were size owned by Mr. Phillips, and were damaged to the amount of \$50. Insured in the Eagle Insurance Co. The origin of the fire is at present un-

HORRIBLE MATRICIDE. A MOTHER CHOPPED UP BY HER DAUGHTER. FREE-LOVE THE CAUSE. ARREST OF THE MURDERESS.

HER CONFESSION.

About 51 o'clock on Tuesday morning the residents of Elizabeth street were aroused by loud cries of murder. Officer Wade of the Fourteenth Preciset, who was patrolling Elizabeth street, near Houston, ran in the direction from whence the sounds came, and discovered that they proceeded from the rear dwelling, No. 251 Elizabeth street. Entering the premises, and ascending to the second story, he found a colored woman prostrate in the hall, weltering in her blood. She was terribly wounded in the head, and was so nearly insensible as to be barely able to point to a room in the

assailant was. Goirg to the door indicated, he found it locked, and, bursting it open, discovered a mulatto girl leaping out of the window. He followed, and caught her on the roof of a shed that extended from the building. She proved to be the daughter of the wounded woman and the person who made the attack upon her life. In her flight, she had dropped her mother's pocket, containing \$55 in gold and silver, the blood-money which cost the poor woman her life.

rear, in reply to the officer when he asked her who her

The wounded woman, was Mrs. Lydia Bosley, a re spectable colored person, and her daughter, who assailed her, Anna Maria Bosley Cajay. The girl was taken to the Station-House, and Dr. Shine was brought to attend the mother. He found that an ax had been buried in the side of her head, and her isw ent through with the same reapon. Her wounds were dressed, but there is not the remotest probability that she will recover.

The daughter, on arriving at the Station-House, stated that she attacked her mother with the ax about 54 o'clock this morning, while she lay asleep in bed. She had been instigated to this crime, she said, by her lover, a colored man named Elijah Martin, who wished her to put her mother out of the way and steal her money, and then come and live with him as his mistress. Upon this statement Martin was arrested, at his mother's house in Clarkson street, while asleep in bed. Both of the prisoners were then taken to the Essex Market Police Court.

Here the girl repeated her accusation against her paramour. He denied the charge, stating that last week she tried to poison her parent by putting arsenic into the teapot. He had a mother of his own, and it was not so easy to get another after losing her, and, beside, he loved his mother too well to induce anybody to kill theirs. Both of the accused were committed to prison to await the result of Mrs. Bosley's injuries.

Arna Maris, the murderess, is a tolerably good-looking mulatto, and her associate a snort, bullet-headed, fall-blooded negro. Our reporter subsequently had an interview with the girl in the Essex Market Prison, when she made a full confersion of her crime. She appeared to be rather moody and downcast, but did not have a very realizing sonse of the awful position in which she had placed herzelf. While telling her story, she did not manifest the slightest emotion, but sat quite quiet, wringing her hands, until describing her mother's struggles for life, when she shed tears.

MARRATIVE OF THE MURDERESS. My name is Anna Maria Bosley Cajay; I am about El years old; I was married about two years ago to Richard Crisy, but he dishe't capport me, and after living at my mother's house for a year in idleness, without doing anything for my support, mother turned him out of doors: I don't know where he is now; E tish Martin I have known for about three years, since my husband left me he has been visiting me at mother's, and she always used him well; he has been to me the same as a husband, although mother didn't know it lest Monday week he commenced to sing me to hire a room and live with him; I told him I had no money; but I was willing to go with him whenever he had the in-leed; he said I must get the money of my mother; I told him I could not do it without her finding it out; well, said he, then you can put her out of the way, and if you go the right way to work about it, nobody will be any the wiser; I told him I couldn't kill mother, and he says, if you love me as you say youde, you wouldn't mind doing acything for me; well, I did love him a good deal then, though I don't know as I do now, and I asked him what I should do; so then he teld me to get some poison; I asked him what kind, and he said ratsbare, or that new kind of poison there's been so much talk about lately-what d'ye call it, oh, strychnine; so I agreed to do it, and the next day, that was Tuesday, I sent Wm. Stayton, a young man that lives in our yard, for sixpence worth of arsenic; he asked what I wanted to do with it, and I told him to poison rats; Elijah told me to put it into the teapot; mother was away that night; next morning she was home, and I put the powen in the tempot; she went to taste the tem, and as it tasted kind of bitter, different from anything she ever tasted before, she spit it out; she says, What's in the tea!" says I, "I don't know," because I was doing it for his benefit, and I darsen't tell her; so she ran around with the basin of tea to, I think, Dr. Chilton's in Spring street, and left it there to be analyzed; I think it's there yet; she didn't suspect me, but she thought it was him ; she always suspicioned him coming around there, because he never seemed to have any work, and he took a good many of his meals at our house, but of course I didn't say anything; he came there the same day, and was in the house when mother came; she said to him: "Who put the poison in my teapot;" he said he didn't know anything about it; on Thursday he asked me, "Annie, how did you make out with the poison?" then I told him I didn't succeed, because mother found it out; says he, "then there is another way to do the job; some morning when she is asleep, you get the ax, and before she wakes up, knock her on the head; then you can get all her money, and you needn't stay in the city then; we can go out of town and live;" I stood thinking a while, because I had run one risk for his sake, and didn't want to run arother; but finally I said I'd do it; he then said as I'd promised him, if I didn't do it he could betray me; last Sandwy he was over to our house with a young man; mother wasn't in then; he took me into the bed room privately, and says he, "Annie, when are you going to do that ?" says I, "I don't know;" says I want some money, and must have some: I want to get a pair of pantaloons right away;" Monday afternoon he came, and says, "Annie, you might have done this this morning; I want some money had;" he said to a young man named Wm. Palmer, who was in the room, just for a blind, for he was half mad with me, says he, "Annie is putting on scollops," meaning I was putting on airs with him; when he left, he was partly angry because I didn't perform the duty before; he then went away, saying he would make me feel sorry for it: in the evening, about half-past seven o'clock, John Cajay, my husband's brother, was in the

it; we west home about 12 o'clock, and the last words he said to my was that I must do it this morning; says he, "Annie, wall you see to that to-night;" I told him yes, and went to b. d with mother; aben; 4 o'clock this morning I got up to vill mother, but I didn't have courage; I sat up in the outside room in the dark ever so long, and I took up the a. three times before I made up my mind; I went into her ro, in at last with a light. and while mother lay asleep I chopped her on the side of her head; she woke up kind of stupid, and I struck at her again in the face, as she raised herself up in the bed; wi h that she jumped out of bed, and cried cut; she ran into the other room and screamed out, Somebody is murdering me, somebody is mardering me; is it you, Anna Moria;" she screamed so awful that I felt too bad to take the money, so I ran into the bedroom and got the clothes off the bed and threw them over her to smother her cries; but she got up and ran out into the entry, and up stairs, crying I'm murdered:" and I got out of the back window on to the shed, aid down into the yard, and ran into Mott street, then into Houston street, and came back into Elizabeth street, where I saw the officer rapping with his club; I said to him: "Are you looking for

me?" and he said yes, when I gave myself up. ANTE-MORTEN EXAMINATION. Coroner O'Keefe went to the residence of Mrs. Bosley yesterday aftercoon, when she made the following

dving deposition: "This morning about 41 o'clock, I was lying in bed as leep, when I was awakened by my daughter Anna Meria striking me on the bead with an az; I jumped out of bed and ran to the next room; she followed and knocked me down and placed a bed and some pillows over me, trying to sufficate me; she also held me the threat and endeavored to strangle me.

The Jury rendered a verdict "That Lydia Bosley came to her wounds at the hands of her daugater, Anna Maria, on the morning of February 8, 1850.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The Opera Company, while passing through this city to Albany, Troy, &c., will give a performance of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" on Friday evening pert-Mile. Piccolomini sustaining the role of Norina. The opera will be repeated at a Matinée on Saturday.

The Philharmonic Society give their Third Concert of the season on Saturday evening next, at Niblo's

The Rev. W. H. MILBURS will discuss "Asron Burr" this evening at the Academy of Music, opening a course of popular lectures at the low charge for at-mission of twenty-five cents. It is intended, should the public sustain the enterprise, to maintain regular weekly lectures at this price for two or three mouths, in the hope that thousands will be attracted to the Academy who are not accustomed to attend lectures in less inviting edifices. It is a melancholy truth that the opportunities for intellectual culture and acquirement presented in our city are but sparingly improved by its Laboring Class-that at least ten of these spend an evening in the theater, circus or singing saloon where one ever attends a lecture. The present movement is designed to counteract this tendency; and we urge all who can to give it the support of their presence and their influence. Mr. Mithurn's rare ability and fervid elequence should insure a crowded house.

Dr. Foy will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute, upon the subject of the treatment of diseases of the threat by topical applications, according to the method of Dr. Green. The lecture will, no doubt, fully explain the facts in the case of the late Mr. Whitney, which has caused so much excitement in the circles of the city. Dr. Foy is not only theoretically and practically familiar with the subject, but was himself present at the last application made by Green to the threat of Mr. Whitney. The lecture will be llustrated by models and apparatus.

Boxt's HEAD .- There will probably be several disappointed persons in the cattle market this week. Drovers, particularly the speculating portion of them, are likely to be disappointed in finding that the price or cattle has suddenly declined four or five dellars a head. Butchers who went to the drove yards in Forty-fourth street yesterday, expecting to pay prices equivalent to 101 2 Hc. a pound for the meat, as they did last week, were disappointed in finding that they could obtain their supply at full half a cent less, and that the supply of good stock was vastly greater than it was a week ago. In this all parties are disappointed, since the idea seemed to prevail, because the stock for a few weeks past has been very rough and coarse, that the supply of good cattle was somehow expansied. Yet we have seldom seen 2,300 head of bullocks in the yards of a better quality than were yarded on Tuesday. There were everal whole droves without a bullock that would rank below good medium quality. Yet none of these first-class droves will average 11c. per pound; and unless the market is better to-day than it was yesterday, hey will not average 10 ic. From the number of cattle yarded last night, and the number expected this morning, we should say there will be about 2,600 in the Forty fourth street yards for this market, and these a full half hurdred average heavier than those sold last week. The sales of yesterday were very light, butchers being pretty well determined to have a reduction of last week's prices or not buy at all, and the owners and cattle-brokers being very unwilling at first to make concessions. They came pretty generally to the conclusion before night, however, that they might as well come down, and owners also found that "it is a confounded dell market."

Our Albany Cattle Market report gives 2,255 as the receipts of the week there, and that a rather unusual small number went Eastward; and that sales could nould not be effected there at the current rates of the

MASONIC BALL.-The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York hold their annual ball, for the benefit of the Asylum fund, on Tuesday, the 15th of February. The affair will be worthy of the cause. As a matter of interest, we print the following letter from the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the Order in Great

Britain: ASHE, RICHMOND, Yorkshire, Jan. 15, 1859.

SIR AND BROTHERS: I have been favored, through the kindness of Br. Lyons Wright, with your letter of the 8th December last, with a copy of the by-laws of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, of New-York.

I beg you to accept my most cordist thanks for this mark of your attention and fraternal regard.

I sessure you, that it is most gratifying to me to learn that my humble though realous certions in the cause of Masonry are appreciated by my Brethren in New-York, and that they have so far horored me as to despend to a R. Arch Chapter with my name. I can ven-

of Masoury are appreciated by my Breunes. It can venture to a R. Arch Chapter with my name. It can venture to assure yor, that the Grand Lodge of England has always taken the greatest interest in the prosperity of the craft in New-York, and that we earnestly desire ever to maintain the closest ties of intimacy with our Brethren in the United States.

I beg you to express to the W. Master and officers and members of your Lodge the sentiments of fraternal regard and esteem which I entertain toward them; and to accept yourself the assurance of my heartfelt acknowledgments. And I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your faithful servant and Brother, ZETLAND, G. M.

A HEROIC SCHOOLEOY .- On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. J. R. Hearsay, living at No. 5 Tenth street, near the Sixth avenue, was, with her three children, waiting the return of her husband, who is employed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The oldest child, a girl of seven years of age, had grasped a metal fluid lamp, which exploded with a loud report, scattering the burning fluid over the parlor and her own person. The mother seized the child in her arms, enveloped as she was in flames, and ran frantically over the house screaming for help. At this time room, when Elijah came in and says, " Annie let's go to the theater;" "I said no, it's too late; when I go I want it providentially happened that there was a boy present, named Thomas Cochrane, only 13 years of age a good seat: " says he, "I'll insure you a good seat; they are going to play the Forty Thieves to night;" so I who lived within a few doors of the place, and who went; I had always to pay for him and me whenever nmediately took off his jacket, and with that and his we went anywhere; all the way to the Bowery Theater, he kept telling and teasing me to kill mother, and al

then coolly stamped over the flaming carpet that surrounded them, until the fire was out. Tans this berole bey, all alone in his efforts, saved the lives, and in all probability the house, from destruction by fire. The arm of the child is considerably burned, but not dangerously so. All honor to little Thomas Coennast. May his future history be as unseifish and as toble as the set which we now have the pleasure to

REAL ESTATE. -The following sales were made yes terday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

On Ludiow et , 1 boure and let, No. 124.
On Ludiow et , 3 louises and let, No. 124.
On Ludiow et , 3 louises and let, No. 124.
On Ludiow et , boure a d. let, No. 125.
On Twenty-direct p kenne and let, No. 126.
On Twenty-direct, b. use and let, No. 146. East,
On Stanton et, 2 bourses and let, No. 192.
On blandage at, house and let, No. 192.
On blandage at, house and let, No. 192.

Also the following by Adrian H. Muller

THE COUNTY COURT ROOMS .- A few days ago, the Judges of the Superior Court sent a memorial to the Board of Supervisors in regard to the inadequacy o their accommodations, and the ill ventilation afforde to their limited apartments. Now, while the Judges of that Court are in danger of suffering by suffocation, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are exposed to the chance of a fleed, which, if it does not entirely submerge them, renders them liable to an attack of rhequatism which will call in action all the nostrums imagicable to cure. Yesterday, in this Court, which is situated in the City Hall, the Jury were forced to change their location from one side of the room to the other to avoid the drops of water which continually kept dripping down through the leaky roof and ceiling. The members of the bar, in the middle of the room, formed a semi-circle around a large spittoon, which received the drippings from another leaky epot in the ceiling. The carpet became water-soaked, and the Court-room contained a damp, disagreeable air.

DEATH IN THE STATION-HOUSE,-As unknown man was found by the Sixteenth Ward police, about ? o'clock'on Monday night, sitting on the door-step of No. 101 Seventh avenue, his head reclining against the door post, quite helpless from exhaustion. They oarried him to the Station-House, placed him in a warm bed near the stove and sen; for a physician. The poor man appeared to rally; but about 2j o'clock on Taesday morning, when the doorman went to see how he was, he found him dead. The above is the substance of the report as made by the police. When Coroner Schirmer came to investigate the case it bore a rather different aspect, as will be seen by the following: Au nuknown man, about 35 years of age, was found grossly intoxicated on Monday might upon a stoop in Seventh avenue and taken to the Sixteenth-Ward Station-House, where he was placed in a cell. In the course of the night he was seized with delirium tremens, and struck his head with great violence against the bars of his cell, causing the blood to flow profusely. Dr. Ranney was called to attend him, but the unfortunate man soon died of exhaustion from loss of blood, and intem-

THE LATE SUICIBE IN SPRING STREET .- Coroner Gamble, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 37 Spring street on the body of Ann Breznan, the woman who committed suicide on Monday evening, by taking landmann, as previously reported in THE TRIBUSE. The testimony showed that some three months ago Miss Brennan, who had been housekeeper for Mr. Fanning, in the Bowery, was discharged from her situation, lince which time, at intervals, she has shown evidences of an unsound mind, and besides threatening to take her life, made two unencoessful attempts to poison benefit. Her great trouble appeared to be how she should earn an honest living, and not become a burden to her friends. On Monday afternoon she purchased a dose of landanum, and, locking herself in a room, swailowed the fatal draught, which soon afterward resulted in death. The jury rendered a vardiet corresponding with the above facts. The deceased was 27 years of age, and .a native of Ireland. Latterly

27 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Latterly she had been living with her sister.

Bigamy.—Kate McKenzie of No. 90 West Thirty-fifth street came before Justice Welsh some days since, and made the charge against Samuel McMunigle of having married her sister, Mary T. McCoanerghy, at Newark, N. J., in 1850, and of being joined in matrimony, on the 20th January last, to another woman, named Jane Madeal, residing in this city. Officer Syphers was immediately disputched to arrest McMunigle, and the examination was held yesterday at the City Hall Police Court. Andrew Hanter of No. 281 West Twenty-seventh street testified that he knew 281 West Twenty seventh street testified that he knew both McMunigle and his last wife, and that they were arried, as above stated, by the Rev. Alfred Beach of St. Peter's Church. They lived together and passed as bush and and wife since that time. A marriage certificate, signed by the Rev. James Scott of Newark, dated 1850 (who has since died), was presented by his first betrothed. Both wives were present in Court. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to appear at the Court of Special Sessions.

NEW COUNTERFEIT .- Spurious \$5 bills on the Conord Bank of New-Hampshire were put in circulation yesterday. The bill has a vignette of Washington in the center, Franklin on the left and Jackson on the

A DESPERATE ITALIAN HOUSEPREAKER. - An Italan, named Nicholas Domaches, who is said to be a lesperate fellow, given to entering the houses of quiet, respectable citizens o'nights, and helping himself to any valuables that may be at hand, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Walsh of the Sixth Ward, for a burglary which he committed upon the premises of Charles Davison, No. 549 Pearl street, last December, on which occasion he stole clothing and money to the value of \$85. He was captured by the same officer some six weeks ago, in Mulberry street, and, while on his way to the Station-House, drew a large sheath knife, with which he attacked him and effected his escape. When taken, yesterday, he had a couple of pistols, a razer and a large knife in his possession. Justice Connolly committed him for trial.

MUBBER IN A THOMAS-STREET BROTHEL. -- An Irish mason about 30 years old. Alexander Davis by name, died last evening at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a stab which he received in the brothe! No. 43 Thomas street. It was not ascertained at the time who the assassin was, but yesterday the police of the Fifth Ward took Thomas Tynon, a laborer, into custody for the crime. It appears that there was a woman in the case. Typon was dancing with his mistress, Catharice Colby, when Davis interfered, and, being in iquer, insulted her. This occurring more than once, a fight ensued, and the parties getting out upon the sidewalk. Typon is said to have stabled Davis in the back, just below the shoulder blade. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and placed under Dr. Shrady's care; but the inflammation of the would brought on delirium tremens, of which he expired last evening.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.-An Irishman named James Keeting, a resident of Fifty-sixth street, while in a state of intoxication about 7] o'clock last evening, ventured to walk on the track of the Harlem Railroad, and was struck by the locomotive of a freight train entering the city. Keeting was thrown down an em-bankment, a distance of about twenty feet. He was put on board the baggage car of a New-Haven passenger train, which was running just behind the Harlem freight train, and brought to the depot at Twentyseventh street, where a carriage was obtained to convey him to Bellevue Hospital. It was thought that he could not possibly survive the injuries he had sustained

THE LATE BLASTING ACCIDEST - Coroner Schirmer, held an inquest on Tuesday, at a house in Eightyhands, smothered the flames in the burning clothing of sighth street, near Third avenue, upon the body of the mother and child, thus saving their lives. He John Daly, the laborer who was killed by the premateae discharge of a blast, on Monday, at the new re serveir, in Central Park. It appears that deceased had ignited the fuse leading to two biasts, one of which exp'oded in due time, but the other failed, and he started to see the canse of the failure. Just as be reached the rock the blast exploded, and he was instantly killed. He was a native of freland, 45 years of oge. Verdict, " accidental death."

THE SLUNG SHOT .- James Gray and James Murray were arrested on Monday night, in the Fourth Ward for assaulting Patrick Collins, of No. 27 Batavia street, with a slong shot. Gray struck Collice a vieleat blow on the head with the shot, and Murray knocked him down. The prisoners said they had just come from sea, when they were attacked persons, one of whom knocked Gray down. Irwes not till then that he drew his shing shot, and he did not how that it was an unlawful weapon here. The prigoners were beth Scotchmen. Justice Conceder committed them to answer.

RIVER THIEF,-John Thompson, an Englishman, about 40 years of age, walked juto the cabin of the teamboat Enoch Dean, at Fulton slip, at H o'clock, of Menday night. Not seeing any one around, be dehberately helped hi uself to a number of coa's and overcoate, worth in the aggregate \$50. His movements were perceived by Mr. Robert Nott, the treight agert, who asked him what he was doing there. The fellow replied by attempting to escape, but was caught with the stolen goods. Justice Connelly committed

In the case of Mr. Schenek, who was brought before Justice Welsh a few days since on a charge of periory, preferred by one Ezra B. Weston, the hearing was had on Monday, and after the prosecution bad closed Mr. Schenck was, on the motion of his comsel, Mr. G. P. Lawrey, honorably discharged-there being, according to the showing of the prosecution, no cause against him. No witnesses were introduced on the part of Mr. Schenck.

FIGHT IN WEST BROADWAY .- John Murphy, while intexicated, got into a fight with Thos. Manuick, a junkman, at the residence of the latter, in West Broadway, corner of Worth street. The provocation is said to have been some insult to Mannick's wife. During the struggle Mannick picked up an iron bar and struck his opponent, breaking his leg at the ankle joint.

MAYHEM. - Two colored servants, the coachman and waiter of Col. Crosby of Rutgers place, fell to quasreling on Monday night, at the residence of their ployer, when the waiter, Charles Smith, caught the under lip of Wm. B. Crook, the coachman, between bis teeth, and bit it entirely off. Smith was looked up to answer this morning by Justice Brenzan, Crook being too feeble to appear. Being asked why he had thus disfigured Crook, he drew himself up with great dig-nity, and replied: "He insuited me, Sir, and so I shat down my lips on him."

RECKIESS FROM WANT .- A poor woman name RECKLESS FROM WANT.—A poor woman named alternet Liston, who says she was starting, went into the dwel-slit shouse. No 63 Hammond street, yesterday afternoon, and, washing up statts, helped herself to about \$50 worth of clothing, belonging to Andre w Robertson, Mary Finley, and Jeuny Weite. She wolked cut again undersend, but was subsequently seen an effect standing in the street, with the bindle, not knowing how to dispose of it, and arrested on suspicion. She told Justice Quark-which that she was driven to the crime by abolute went. He committed her for trial, advising her that if she had in the first place made her coefficion known to him he would have provided her with a home.

PICKPOCKETS.—Edward Gilmore and Charles Stevens were are stet by the Harbor Police on Monday for pleking the pocket of Mrs. Lysia Monroe of ±30, in a South Ferry on inbus. The money was recovered, and the lady declining to presecute, the young scamps were discharged.

BURNED TO DEATH,—A child about 21 years old, son of Mr. J. Callaban, No. 85 Touth avenue, was playing with the fire at 19 o'clock Monday night, when his clothes boome is nited, burning him so that he died before assistance could be

ROBDED IN a FOURTH AVENUE CAR.—Mr. Nathan Russell, of No. 43 Market street, Boston, while coming down town on Monday night, in a Fourth avenue car, had his pockets plaked of \$45 and some valuable papers. The third has not been arrested. [Advertisement.]

CIRCULAR.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY .- Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily at the Phren-logical Cabinet, No. 362 Breadway, two blocks above the Purb. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies. Fowner & Water.

A. W. FARER'S Lead Peneils, sold at retail by tationers. At wholesale only by Exercised Farra, sole agent, No. 133 Williams.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by Gro. Sauspens, A. D., 1815 — Pols, the ganuine article, be never been equaled for preducing the keenest possible edge to enor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. Sauspens, No. 7 Astor House.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMREOTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.
Nos. 295, 300 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and No. 366 Person youndary, Washington, D. C.

GERNEY'S UP-TOWN GALLERY, No. 707 Broad way, first block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs Daguerreotypes, Miniarthes, in Oil and Ivory Types. [Advertisement.]
BARNIM'S MUSEUM.—The flying wire, with
Madame Elvira; Ball a la Mosard by the Nubian Serenceering
La Crecovienne; overtures and fun; music and the dance; Balgro farce; Ethiopian songs; Sambo warblings; a cholor array of
humor and moral amusements, This Astronom and Evening.

[Advartisement]
The Portraits of the people of New-York in 1869 present and and stern expressions of the sons of labor and sons, bondage and liberty, misery and poverty, weath and erture end degradation, entailed upon them by condition of menarchy and the mency power of braiders of years, and why are deluded into the limits of the justice of governments, and consoled to pray for bread and pray for freedom without working or fighting for them. These tearrible portraits, depicting these debading and happing resitties—of men's present and fature desting—and taken and preserved for posterity at Holmste's Picture Gallery, No. 209 Broadway.

Novel method of treating Consumption and majous discuses, from Halstro's late TREATING ON MOTOR-

Novel method of froating Consumption and First pot the patient into a warm medicated bath, into which is poured a continuous current of negative electricity. This chemically destroys the oily adids and other impurities of the outlies, exting free all screditions and morbide humons—ast only those upon the surface, but inviting the whole organism, and the li mides of exerctory vessels in the system, to throw of by those attural channels the dead and impure matter in the oficulation. Then, while the myriads of months freed of their contents are open to take in the chemical food of the resumbath, the patient is removed to it. To this second bath has been perfoundly added come of the bisad-renewing and purifying chemically, as the hypophesise of lines and soon, the phosphesis of potaces, phospheric and, phosphesis of iron or some of the sulphure is as indicated by the temperament, disease or theorems of the body; and the life humory months of the absorbents such the testinulating nourishment. The electric current from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to the bath, powerfully coact with the efforts of nature, which are always in the electron to carry behindly depods to partially depods to the bath, powerfully coact with the efforts of nature, which are always in the electron to carry behindly depods to parts whome meat needed. Diseased nature is ever thirsting after healthy supplies, and in the edot to remove disease.

"The alternating between these two baths will at once be seen to construct which are depointed on the processor great advantages in early exhibit on the months of controlled with or dependent upon impurities of the about the remove disease.

"Attales to the same end are given by the month, by enemals

plaints connected with or dependent upon importies of the blood.

"Attitles to the same end are given by the mooth, by ensure and by inhelation in consumption and broachitis to break and by inhelation in consumption and broachitis to break an action to the air paragra. In some others of lung disease material are card out are cased over the chest and body on removal from the ascord bath to break up night awests and to keep up a continued attituding from the absorbents of the skin; as object of escaption are without a sufficient of consideration in diseases of this nature.

"These together are valuable auxiliaries to the peculiar attention of each baths and the invigoration of Motorpathic transmitted of each with the permetter and braces up, as with these of strength and whally, the whole system, not only freeding it found disease, but building up the consideration and making it is also bathery of power." Treatise as Motorpathy 25 conts. Advantages of the contraction of

Note. - Dr. Hausten will be in New-York (as St. Nicholms (etc.)) on Puerday and Wednisday of each week during tole outh only. Calls redered from 19 to 12 and from 6 to 7. Calls unquiry and circulars from